

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS**

Intimations

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said :

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at
THE SAVOY.

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.
THE MUTUAL STORES,
 and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,
and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1907.

THE CITY OF PARIS.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities :
EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the

Colony.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

KING EDWARD **GRAND OPENING**

HOTEL. **ARTS EXHIBITION.**

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBL

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each
floor.

TABLE D'HÔTEZ at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

(CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes
THE OFFICE OF

**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,**
JAMES A. TOMES & CO.

Hongkong, 22d May, 1907. (11) Hongkong, 19th June, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentia.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " B. Branch.
 "HONGSHAN," 1,998 " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUIAN," 1,651 tons, Captain E. H. Grainger.
 "SUITAI," 1,651 " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox (Laid up).
 "NANNING," 569 " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 5 DAYS.
 THE STEAMERS SAIL FROM HONGKONG TO SAUGHUI, SHUIHING, TAKING AND WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip—5/3.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJILATJAP	IN PORT	July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half July	JAPAN	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half July	JAVA PORTS	First half July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
 59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 14th April, 1907.

TSIN TING.
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1904.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., L.D.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 85 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Bootts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG..... "PREUSSEN"..... WEDNESDAY, Capt. C. Nahrath..... Noon, 17th July, 1907.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA..... "ZIETEN"..... About WEDNESDAY, Capt. Rud Meyer..... 17th July, 1907.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE..... "MANILA"..... THURSDAY, Capt. Minssen..... Noon, 18th July, 1907.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE..... "PRINZ WALDEMAR"..... About FRIDAY, Capt. W. von Senden..... 26th July, 1907.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN..... "BORNEO"..... About SATURDAY, Capt. F. Sembill..... 9 A.M., 3rd Aug., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

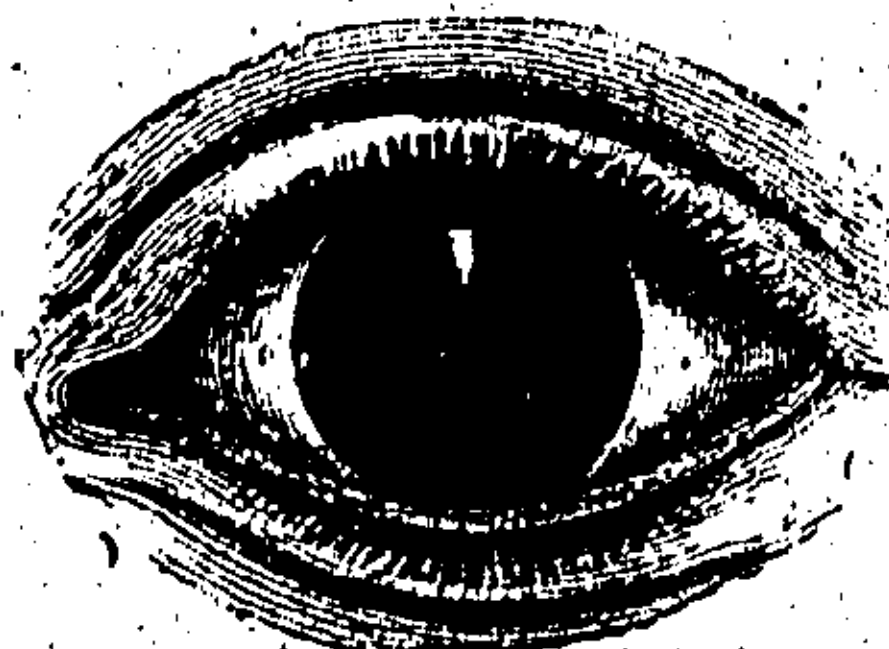
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong 4th July, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI.
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanjing Road.

Hotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHANGHAI)
 SHANGHAI, CANTON,
 ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
 H. HAYNES,
 Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO)
 MACAO, CHINA,
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
 Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. Farmer, Proprietor.

CHINA'S MILITARY HISTORY.

The rise of a Chinese Army on modern lines, its equipment with arms of the newest type, and its phenomenal rapid growth are facts which daily thrust themselves on the notice of the "foreigner," but are not rated at their true worth because of the generally accepted maxim that the Chinese are not fighters but peace-loving nations, who, whatever may seem, will never become soldiers in real earnest. A glance into the military history of China will show that deep down in the Chinese mind there is the fighting spirit, and that the cause of anti-militarism, which are not far to seek, being removed there is a capacity for fighting in a Chinese Army which it is well to respect and for which it is well to prepare.

In the time of feudalism, 770—221 B.C., the feudal lords and princes kept their own retainers, and were frequently fighting amongst themselves. Philosophy, literature, and the arts flourished, but every man had, during some parts of the year, to practise the art of fighting and a long sword was the mark of a gentleman. Even Confucius ever wore his sword on his travels, though it is doubtful if he ever made any use of it. Internecine war became so constant, so absorbing, and so highly skilled that the feudal chiefs were compelled to seek experts to lead their armies to victory. The spirit of the times is shown in the following incident, taken from native historical sources:—

"One of the chiefs, wishing to attack his neighbour, offered the leadership of his forces to any adventurer who could prove his fitness for the task. One man appeared asserting that he could even lead the ladies-in-waiting. The chief bade him try. He asked two of the ladies, well-known favourites, to be his lieutenants. On hearing the words *quick march*, the ladies burst out laughing, and failed to obey orders. Their laughter however was turned to tears when the aspirant for leadership sternly ordered his men to arrest the lieutenants for setting a bad example, and in spite of the protest of the chief they were punished on the spot. The chief, though shocked by this proceeding, nevertheless trusted his men to this commander and under him his forces defeated those of his neighbour."

In 221 B.C. Feudalism was abolished, and the Emperor Shih Huang sent his general, Mou Tien to the northern frontier with an army, estimated at three hundred thousand men. This was the first time in Chinese history that there existed a standing army, and some semblance of a national army has been kept ever since, in spite of the subsequent growth of the anti-military spirit. The soldiers were enlisted from the common people. In 214 B.C. the Great Wall was built and the Hsiung-nu being driven out of the country the Emperor Shih Huang for a moment reigned supreme. Civil war however soon followed and the first post-feudal dynasty came to an end in 207 B.C.

There are two glorious periods which a Chinese can never forget. The first is the beginning of the Han dynasty 206 B.C.—220 A.D.; and the other is the Tang period 618—907 A.D. The Great Emperor Wu Ti of the House of Han began his military career in the year 128 B.C. and before that he had already gained a decisive victory over the Hsiung-nu, probably the Turks of later annals. In order to turn their flank he conquered the northern part of Korea and formed alliances with the peoples living in what are now known as Li and the New Dominion. Soon after followed the annexation of Kokand, the Pamirs, and Khotan. The same conqueror also subdued the whole of the modern Chinese Empire lying south of the River Yangtze. Throughout the Han dynasty China maintained her widespread supremacy with much vigour, as the "History of Han" abundantly proves.

The Tang dynasty was much less warlike than the Han, but under that dynasty China re-conquered Korea, drove out the Tartars in the north, and united under the direct rules of the central government the States which then existed in the south. Her influence was recognized by Persia, India, Indo-China, and Japan, especially by Persia.

This very brief résumé is enough to show that there is in the Chinese military spirit and military prowess which only need cultivation instead of repression to make of China a mighty military nation. The close of China's military career came in 912. Civil war and foreign invasion followed; famine, fire, and sword brought misery upon disaster, and China learned, for a time at least, to hate war, to love peace, and to despise a soldier. By the close of the tenth century there was not a gentleman left in China's semblance of an army. "No good man would be a soldier; no good man would be a man."

The reasons for this attitude are not far to seek. In the first place it was due to Confucianism. Confucius, seeing the horrors of war as waged in his own time by ruling princes against each other, preached again and again that "A wise king should always win his enemy over by his goodness rather than by his force," and that "Peace should be the sole aim of a well-governed nation." It must be remembered that though Confucius has been always admired and respected since the country preceding Christ he was by no means a sacred person, nor were his books sacred books until the beginning of the Sun Dynasty in the latter half of the tenth century. Although his writings more or less influenced even the most ambitious emperors to discontinue their military careers, adverse criticism of his doctrines was expressed as late as the eighth century. The national anti-military sentiment advanced hand in hand with Confucianism until towards the end of the eleventh century, when a band of faithful Confucianists got an upper hand in the government and Confucianism became the national standard of morality.

Ever since that period it has been possible to write "Ichabod" over the gates of the military yamens, and to accentuate the departure, the first Ming (1368) established the highly artificial system of literature, which has since dominated state examinations, and confined the attention of candidates to the Five Classics and the Four Books. "It is to be noted that for a long time, Confucianism was the cult of the upper classes, but the adventurous spirit still existed in the lower orders."

(Continued on page 11)

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.)

Apply to—

HO TUNG,

Comptroller Department,
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 Hongkong, 4th April, 1907.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
 HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,

Barretto & Co.
 Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.
 OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
 GODDOWNS on PRAVA EAST.
 A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
 FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.

Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO LET.

No. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.

Apply to—
 Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

TO LET.

From 1st July.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODDOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, and 10, PRAVA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
 Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

For Sale.

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, Queen's Road Central,
 WINE, SPIRITS AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GROSKILLE, & VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE and Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS;

ALSO.

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is searched by the scientist for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among them no more recent and important—discoveries in medicine come than that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has no modern equivalent. It is the result of the combined efforts of the most famous chemists of the world, and is the only medicine which has been found to be so effective in the treatment of all the most common ailments of the human body. It is a powerful purgative, and is so gentle in its action that it may be given to the most delicate of patients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all the most common ailments of the human body, and is so gentle in its action that it may be given to the most delicate of patients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all the most common ailments of the human body, and is so gentle in its action that it may be given to the most delicate of patients.

THERAPION.

which may be given to the most delicate of patients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all the most common ailments of the human body, and is so gentle in its action that it may be given to the most delicate of patients. It is a most valuable remedy for the treatment of all the most common ailments of the human body, and is so gentle in its action that it may be given to the most delicate of patients.

Sold by all Chemists.

Entertainment.

Powell's
FURNITURE

MORNING ROOMS.
DINING ROOMS.
DRAWING ROOMS.
BED ROOMS.
BILLIARD ROOMS.
NURSERIES.

HOUSES
FULLY
FURNISHED.

For Durability
and Artistic Excellence
Powell's Furniture
is noted throughout the
East.
Prices, based simply and
solely on quality, the
only real basis, create
that

NEW
STANDARD
OF
VALUE
for which
POWELL'S
ARE FAMOUS.

ESTIMATES
for
CLUBS,
OFFICES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
FURNITURE.

FIRST FLOOR
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1907.

Public Company

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, when the following Resolution will be proposed:

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$500,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's reserve fund and accordingly that the same be distributed as a bonus amongst the shareholders registered as such in the Register of Shareholders of the Company at the date of the passing of this Resolution in proportion to the shares held by them respectively and that the General Managers be and they are hereby authorised to distribute among the shareholders the 10,000 unissued shares in like proportion.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 13th July, to SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [625]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 5th July, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—
BRASS BEDSTEPS with WIRE MAT-
TRESS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES
with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING
TABLES, MARBLED TOP WASHSTANDS,
CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE,
BOOKCASE, DINNER WAGGONS,
GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE,
PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued,
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. [630]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong and registered in the
Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 3 OF SECTION
A OF MARINE LOT No. 67A, SECTION E OF
INLAND LOT No. 1026, THE REMAINING
PORTION OF SECTION D OF INLAND LOT No.
1026, SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 234,
and SECTION A OF MARINE LOT No. 235. To-
gether with the messuages, erections and
buildings thereon known as No. 33, Queen's
Road Central, Nos. 31 and 33, Queen's Road
West, and No. 176, Wing Lok Street.

Will be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
ON

FRIDAY,
the 5th July, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
BY

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,
at his Sales Rooms, in Duddell Street.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
or
WILKINSON and GRIST,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 21th June, 1907. [607]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [645]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful
for any FAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892. [61]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the
INCREASE of the Business of Messrs.
H. PRICE & CO., WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the
business has been formed into a Company with
limited liability under the name and style of
Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with
Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to and owing by the late
firm, will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H.
PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.
H. PRICE & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [627]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF
LANDED PROPERTY situate at
CANTON near the Hongkong, Canton and
Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing
the river. Title Deeds can be seen at the
office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to—
GOLDING and BARLOW,
Solicitors,
10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [626]

NEW BICYCLES

FREE WHEELS,
DOUBLE BRAKES,

(COMPLETE.)

From \$80.

TYPEWRITERS!

TYPEWRITERS!!

FOR SALE.

Repaired, Cleaned, Overhauled,
and Broken Parts Duplicated
under Expert Supervision.

OLD MACHINES RENOVATED.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED,
EXCHANGED, AND FOR HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. [676]

BICYCLES

FOR SALE, REPAIRED,
EXCHANGED, AND FOR HIRE.

THE DRAGON CYCLE CO.,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. [676]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [648]

TUBORG BEER.

FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

A guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and
any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.10 per case of 48 bottles (quint)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [650]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition of affairs which few of us really
understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down,
as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the
system. No matter what may be its cause (for they
are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the
same: the more prominent being sleeplessness,
loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of
spirits, and want of energy in all the ordinary
duties of life. Now, what also is true, is that in
all such cases the system is broken down, and the
vital strength and energy
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience
proves that it is right to take this step. It may be
more certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other means. No sup-
ply as it is taken in accordance with the printed
directions accompanying it, all the shattered
health is restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AGAIN.

A new science has been discovered, which has
been named "The Expiring Lamp of Life," and it
is a valuable one. This wonderful medicine is a purely
vegetable and innocuous preparation, and is
suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in
either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of
debility, that will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this ever-failing re-
generative source, which is destined to cast into
oblivion everything that had preceded it for this
wide-spread and morbid condition of human ailments.

THE THERAPION

is a medicine of the world. It is a medicine of the
future, and it is a medicine of the present. It is a
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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	Per case	Per case
	100 lbs.	50 lbs.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 7.50	\$ 8.50
ST. JULIEN	9.75	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION		
LARRIVET	18.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CARNET	25.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CARNET	30.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

BIRTH.

July 3rd, at Exeter, the wife of GEORGE CURRY, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

To-day, the members of the growing American community in Hongkong are celebrating with the characteristic energy and *élan* of the inhabitants of the Great Republic the national holiday of Independence Day. Time was when the event would have brought bitter recollections to those Britishers who hold a certain form of patriotism, just as Trafalgar Day might have touched the sensibilities of our friends of the *entente cordiale*. But all that "is past and done with, long ago and far away," and the fact that Britishers are as willing to join with their cousins in celebrating the occasion in the time-honoured fashion of Anglo-Saxons is evidence of how the past is forgotten and the present only considered. In Hongkong especially the relations between the two families whose national tongue is the English language were never more cordial than they are, at present, thanks in great measure to the genial qualities of the Consul-General of the United States, Mr. Amos P. Wilder, and the *bonhomie* of the rest of the bustling band of Americans residing in this Colony. At the Consulate nationalities offered their felicitations to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government downwards, and enjoyed the hospitality of the Consul-General and his staff. It may sometimes happen that commercial men in Hongkong will "look somewhat askance at the efforts of our neighbours in the Philippines, which have for their object the wresting from us of our trade with the Pacific, but the knowledge of that fact should only help to spur them on to greater energy in order that they and the Colony may retain what has been won at so much cost and labour. It is no secret that Manila hopes one of these fine days to become the distributing port for China, ousting both Hongkong and Shanghai from the pre-eminence which they at present enjoy, mainly through their respective positions as convenient centres for South and North China, but that day has yet to come, and there are features, in what might be termed the political life of the Colony, such as the opening by railway communications of areas which have hitherto remained undeveloped, that augur a bright future for the port, despite the commercial competition of our rivals in South. Even though the "old" rivalry between the two friendly Colonies

such a consideration is not allowed to interfere with the celebration of Independence Day. We can only trust that the connection which binds Hongkong to Manila, the business interests which join this port with the Pacific S'ope and the mutual regard which prevails between the members of the two countries in the Colony may long continue to subsist, become increasingly expansive and more markedly fraternal.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

Happy, indeed, are those pressmen in Hongkong who in the course of their duties are brought into connection with the police as compared with their brethren in Shanghai. Instead of there being a *bon camaraderie* between pressmen and police as there is here, the journalists of Shanghai and the police officials are, metaphorically speaking, at daggers drawn, the latter showing the chief exhibition of antagonism. The following from a Shanghai paper illustrates the position, and our *confines* in the North must sincerely wish that their lives were cast in the pleasanter groove of Hongkong. An incident which occurred at the Mixed Court the other day in connection with a morning contemporary opens up the general question of the attitude of the Police authorities towards the Press of Shanghai. During the hearing of a case an inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, acting under instructions from the Acting Captain Superintendent, handed to the Bench a copy of the newspaper in question, with the observation, also emanating from the aforesaid source of wisdom, that the article was absolutely false. The statement complained of was to the effect that the police expected to find an armoury of weapons in the prisoner's house when it was searched. This alleged false statement in the result, as the trial proceeded, proved to contain a very considerable portion of fact, although to loosely characterised as untrue, and the main fault to be found with it was that by anticipating the intentions of the Police, "it hampered them in their work," to use the words of the Assessor to whom the report was shown. That gentleman, while expressing that opinion, also remarked that he had no control over the paper in question, and nothing could be done. He must also, we imagine, have regarded the proceeding of complaining of a foreign newspaper, in the manner adopted, as an exceedingly childish one, and quite worthy of the youthful official who instigated it. The *Shanghai Times* remarks that if that journal had been a Chinese publication the Mixed Court would undoubtedly be the proper place to lodge a protest concerning it, and the less enlightened Chinese law respecting the liberty of the Press might have been brought to bear. But that particular journal is a foreign production responsible only to its own authorities, and even then not to the extent the head of the Police in Shanghai would appear to like. The paragraph in question was stated as being calculated to injure the work of the Police in bringing criminals to justice, and we (as the paper in question says) would be the last to advocate the publication of facts which are really likely to interfere with the already difficult work of the Police, as a general policy for the Press to pursue. In this case, however, we believe the journal was actuated by perfectly *bona-fide* motives. The house to be searched is situated in the French Concession and information was obtained that the French Police were about to institute a search on the night prior to the publication, or next day. At all events there were no grounds for assuming that the Shanghai Municipal Police would search a house in the French Concession without permission, and the injury, if any injury has been done, is suffered by the French Police, unless it was the intention of the Municipal Police to dispense with the formality of obtaining French permission, to "take in fact" "French leave," and were they by the premature publication of the information. But apart from this incident the general relations of the Police with the Press have not of late been cordial, and the incident we have referred to is only one outcome of the Police attitude. Like the Police, the Press also has a duty to the public, and the importance of that duty is a side issue which needs no discussion here. We do not believe there is a desire among those who conduct any of the Shanghai newspapers to do anything which will render the duties of the Police more onerous than they already are, but there are legitimate items of news which the public has a distinct right to be placed in possession of, and the Police are the only medium through which they can come to light. Street accidents, fires, crimes, all come within their cognizance, and all are of public interest. In the majority of instances there would seem to be no reason why information should not be freely furnished when it is asked for, but far from that being the case, pressmen who desire, in the course of their duties, to learn any facts which may be known, are forced to resort to the use of subterfuges, and to risk insult, and there are some fourteen courts in Shanghai before which the Police bring cases. It is impossible for the Press to attend each one, and even if they did, the language difficulty

would render the time wasted. The Police must be largely relied on therefore, but quite as much difficulty is experienced in persuading those in charge at the Stations, to give details of cases which have been before the courts and dealt with, as an inquirer might meet with in attempting to probe the secrets of the Foreign Office. He is told that an order has been issued that no information may be given to the Press. Indeed the excuses made for withholding from the public news which it should know are legion, and they are very seldom truthful. There are too among police officials those who have their favourite pressmen, and to these individuals they unbosom themselves. This is noticeable more than anywhere else at Hongkong. Nor have we found any great reserve adhered to by those police officers who have axes to grind. If any kudos is to be gained, the official who wants an advertisement knows where and how he may get it for nothing, though a corresponding readiness to oblige cannot always be looked for by the Press. But it is a curious fact that however many orders are issued from headquarters forbidding communication with the Press, there are always certain newspapers which appear in a miraculous way to be exempt, and whose representatives succeed where others, be they never so polite, fail. So long as the Police continue this cynical and absurd reticence in matters which the Press regard it as their duty to make public, so long will incidents like that drawn attention to at the Mixed Court occur, and it is to be hoped that the acting head of the force will recognise that while ensuring that public interests are not adversely affected, it is better for all concerned that reliable and ungarbled information should be placed at the disposal of the Press when it is civilly and properly inquired for, rather than to force newspapers to publish only partially truthful reports gathered by roundabout means.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Capt. W. C. Quennell, A.O.D., from 10th July to 20th October, 1907.

WE have received from Mr. T. Tanaka, Consul for Japan, a copy of the Seventh Financial and Commercial Annual of Japan which has just recently been issued by the Japanese Government.

THE matter at issue between the Ip. On and the Hang On Marine Insurance Companies dragged on at the Supreme Court to-day again, before his Honour the Chief Justice, in Original Jurisdiction.

FOR stealing one iron ash bucket, valued at \$5, the property of the steamship *Fochoo*, yesterday, two coolies were each sentenced by Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

SOLOMON MARTIN, a storekeeper on the steamship *Entrance of India*, was charged before Mr. C. N. O'm, at the Police Court, to-day, with refusing to pay *pitchea* hire, and with damaging the vehicle. He was fined \$2, and ordered to pay \$1 compensation.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Superintendent, and Sergeant Galala Khan and Sergeant Big Khan not guilty of the charges of assault brought against them by the three Sikhs, who are being held for murder, and the defendants were discharged.

FOUR coolies were brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy, this morning, on a charge of being found on the premises of the Bowling Club, without permission. The secretary of the Club, Mr. E. P. Jordan, prosecuted, and the accused were sentenced to pay a fine of \$15 each, or suffer one month's hard labour each.

LADY Blake, wife of the Governor of Ceylon, on the 25th May, received a present of two peacocks and two pheasants from the King of Siam, accompanied by a cordial letter from the Crown Prince of Siam. The gifts were in charge of Luang Sanpakitch Preecha, who was travelling to Europe by the *M. V. Siam*, to take up his new post in the Siamese Legation in London.

In the early hours of this morning, a fire broke out on the verandah of one of the buildings of the Army Ordnance Department among some empty ammunition boxes. As soon as the alarm was given a company of the R.C.A. turned out and extinguished the blaze. The fire brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, appeared on the scene shortly afterwards, but their services were not necessary. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THERE seems to be quite a rush for motorbikes, several having been sold recently to local and Peking buyers. One just sold to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires is to be transported by steamer to Chinwaetao and then run across to Paitaiho, a journey of only an hour, or two. If the weather was fine most of these little bobs could go alone along the coast between here and our seaside resort; but, if any heavy weather ensued they would run considerable risk and have to put in at any river mouth or creek along the coast line. We learn that some are being got up from Shanghai for sale this season. Anything from 1,500 to 2,500 is easily sold with good engines. *China Critic*.

GYMHANA NOTES.

It is little to suggest that the weather on Saturday will be unfavourable, but all who are interested in racing will sincerely trust that the elements on this occasion will exhibit a more favourable aspect than has characterised the atmospheric conditions which have prevailed at the two preceding meetings.

Training during the past week has been carried out with as much vigour and interest as preceding ones, and no doubt some fair times have been recorded. I append some of the times for the benefit of your racing readers:—

Manchurian Chief, three-quarters of a mile, 1.31, last quarter 32.
Nigel, one mile, 2.15, last quarter 33.
Highland Heather accompanied Nigel in this turnout and ran home winning by a neck, H. E. Mr. F. May riding.
Coxcomb, three-quarters, 1.18, last quarter 30.4.
The best gallop done during the training.
Grey Tick, three-quarters, 1.40, last quarter 32.

There were several spectators present at this morning's gallops. The course was dry and fast. Times registered were good.
Blue Nile, one mile, 2.16, last quarter 31.
Coxcomb, same distance, 2.15, last quarter 34.
His finish was not considered good.
Manchurian Chief, 1.15, last quarter 34.
Pride of Cadzow, 2.21, last quarter 37. Finishing tired.

Dreadnought, 2.21, last quarter 35.
Nigel, 2.26, last quarter 34.
Highland Heather, 2.21, last quarter 33.
Nigel accompanied, but was outdistanced.
Crisis, one mile and a quarter, 47, 37, 38, 37, 34.
No Wanchee, one mile, 2.23, last quarter 36.

Grey Tick, one mile, 2.25, last quarter 33.
No Savee, three-quarters, 1.46, last quarter 31.

The race which will cause some amusement this meeting will be the Welter Race, in which "amateurs" will have a chance of coming before the limelight. The great old Zepher will take part, too. He will be ridden by Mr. Stadel. Tiffenbacher, who is listed to ride Emerald King, is looked upon with favour. He will ride, so I believe, on a pound overweight, he having already succeeded in getting off three pounds this week.

The Hurdle Race which proved nothing less than a fiasco at the last meet will possibly be of some interest. Beaufort, who is still favourite, will ride five pounds overweight, but Bruton's Sanguine is in better form now, he being considered also the best jumper. It is doubtful, however, if Dublin will start. Picaniny, who started well last month, but who fell over himself at the third jump from home and refused the last jump, is also a candidate. It only depends now on the kind merces of the Weather Man for Saturday's sport.

GYM.

A HONGKONG DESERTER.

ARRESTED AT SHANGHAI.

Charles David Dehamey, alias Thomas, watchman, I. M. Customs, was charged, on the information of M. B. Tryman, H. B. M's Vice-Consul, with being a deserter from the 27th Company of the R. A. M. C. at Hongkong.

Prisoner, in reply to his Worship as to whether he was a deserter, said he got two months' working furlough from that corps.

His Worship—What does that mean?
Prisoner—Applied for and obtained furlough from 1st June to the 31st July to get work and leave the service in Hongkong. I have now got work in the I. M. Customs.

His Worship—Have you not communicated with the officer commanding your corps?

Prisoner—No. I don't know whether they will keep me on.

When did you arrive at Shanghai?—The 7th or 8th of this month by the *Rani*.

Have you got any papers certifying that you are absent on leave?—No, not here, they are in my box of clothes at Hongkong.

Is it written leave?—Yes, it is written, and signed by Capt. Collingwood of the R.M.C. And does that give you two months' leave?—Yes.

Your leave did not extend from Hongkong?—No, I should have informed the authorities.

Why didn't you?—Well it would not have been much use. If I told them, I was leaving the Colony I should not have got permission. I knew I could get work if I came up here and the best thing was to get work and communicate with them afterwards.

You know what I am going to do with you, don't you?—Yes, send me back I suppose.

Yes, and I shall have to demand you in custody in the meantime. Have you received any promise of discharge?—If on the 31st July I paid the authorities \$10 I should receive my discharge papers.

His Worship—If I can do this. If you can find security here that you are forthcoming when wanted and the Customs are prepared to keep you on I can ask the Consul-General to wire to Hongkong the facts saying you are here and have got work, but you must find security.

Accused said that Mr. Pollock, of the Shaftesbury House, would go security for him.

His Worship remanded accused in custody for not more than eight days, pending information from Hongkong. The question of bail would be considered on production of proper security.

FUN KIN TONG, the clerk, who was arrested last week for impersonating a Police Court interpreter and while under that disguise was alleged to have attempted to obtain the extradition of a certain man to Canton, is reported to have jumped his bail. When the case was called on at the Police Court this morning the accused failed to put in an appearance. Mr. Hazeland, however, did not forfeit his bail (\$500) but gave him the opportunity to surrender before to-morrow.

THE DESERTING DOCTOR.

PAYS \$1,000 DAMAGES.

In the Summary Court this afternoon, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, presiding, the final hearing in the case of the Iodo-China Steam Navigation Company against Lancelot Wyndham, M.D., for the recovery of \$1,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of a breach by the defendant of a contract to serve the company for two years, of which he only served two months, was reached.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff company, Mr. O. D. Thomson representing the defendant. Mr. Dixon said the evidence of the defendant was taken *de bene esse* on Saturday last, and he understood that his friend admitted \$1,000 damages.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; We admit damages to the extent of \$1,000 if any breach of the contract was committed—a very different thing. I wish to call Mr. Sutherland to speak as to whether any report was at any time made to the company against the defendant's sobriety.

His Honour: First I've heard of that point, as it has not been raised so far.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but an impression has got abroad in the Colony that the defendant was given to—well, to exceeding himself, and I want to kill that impression.

Mr. Sutherland was called and stated that damages had been sustained by reason of the defendant's breach of the agreement as in consequence of the defendant's refusing to go on the *Hop Sang* to Saigon and Singapore they lost a large number of passengers, as they were bound to have a doctor on board if they carried Chinese passengers, and they could not get a doctor, and thus the difference between the two voyages was \$3,000 odd. They had been compelled to get out another doctor and he was expected on Sunday next. They usually paid them first class passages, which come to about £60.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thomson: No report was ever made against the sobriety of the defendant.

Mr. Thomson then submitted that the defendant was perfectly justified in terminating the agreement. The terms of that agreement were that the doctor should serve two years; but it also contained the proviso that should the doctor at any time, by insobriety, ill health, wilful disobedience, etc., be incapacitated from carrying out his duties the agreement should terminate. Now that agreement was terminated by the doctor doing certain things as he was entitled to do.

His Honour: Yes, get drunk and disobey the orders of his employers.

Mr. Thomson: There has never been any suggestion of drunkenness against him, my Lord.

His Honour: Oh, quite so; but now, tell me; what good was the taking of his *de bene* evidence?

Mr. Thomson: It showed that the defendant was morally justified.

His Honour: Morally I morally I should call it.

Mr. Thomson: They held out inducements to the defendant to come out; they promised to put him on the *Calcutta* run, but had not done so, and they told him there were always extra fees for embarking Chinese corpses.

His Honour: Quite so, that's extra and special work; but do you suppose that the company is going to kill the Chinese passengers for the doctor to embalm?

Mr. Thomson: Then again, nothing was said about his living on shore while the ship was laid up, and living on shore is more expensive than living on board where all is found. But the Company disputed his account.

His Honour: He cannot claim for drinks.

Mr. Thomson: No, my Lord, but he was put to a lot of extra expenses for carting his baggage about, and one box went astray, and though he wrote to Mr. Gresson about it he never received any reply.

His Honour: Well, that's as may be, but I don't see what the missing trunk has to do with his plea of justification. He could not expect to make a profit out of his own misdeeds.

Mr. Thomson: But he is not profiting by it.

His Honour: He is drawing higher pay.

Mr. Thomson: But he has no agreement with the company, and is liable to be dismissed at a moment's notice, at Penang, Singapore, Saigon or elsewhere and have to find his own way home. He is therefore not profiting, as he loses his passage-money.

His Honour: So he ought; let him stay here. After a lot of trouble and delay we got hold of him for his *de bene* case examination, but I cannot see what good it did.

Mr. Thomson: Besides, he was not paid as well as doctors in other companies.

His Honour: Oh, come, come, Mr. Thomson; we have here his own admission that he was quite satisfied with the agreement, and the terms were better than he could expect at home.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, he was satisfied with the agreement when at home, but when he came out, here he found the conditions prevailing altogether different to what he had been led to expect. The agreement was drawn by the plaintiffs, and the defendant was practically forced to sign it. They cannot draw up an agreement and then afterwards say what they meant to express was something different—they must be bound by it.

His Honour: It's a very one-sided agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Yes, that may be, but they drew it up, and they entered into it with their eyes open, and were bound by its terms and conditions—I submit that the defendant has not committed any breach of agreement and would ask that the case be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Dixon said that the construction his friend sought to put upon the agreement was not a good one. The intention was that the defendant should serve two years, but his friend wanted to say that the defendant had only to get drunk to terminate the agreement.

Mr. Thomson: Oh, no; I protest against that. Nothing was ever alleged or suggested about drunkenness.

His Honour: No, no, drunkenness does not enter into the matter at all.

Mr. Dixon submitted that after all the evidence he must ask his Honour to find that a breach of the agreement had been committed, and damages sustained by reason of such breach by the plaintiff company.

As regards the lost trunk so report of its loss had been received in the office, and he asked for judgment for plaintiffs.

His Honour said in this case the Iodo-China Steam Navigation Company sued a doctor for breach of an agreement to serve them for two years, but to suit his own ends he breaks that agreement, and causes the company to suffer actual loss and damage. He was satisfied that there was no justification, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,000 damages and costs.

HOUSE PURCHASE IN HONGKONG.

A CURIOUS CLAIM.

A curiously mixed up case was heard before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, when Lin Wong, stoemaker, of No. 51, Matauchung, Hinghoom, and Ip Fuk, of No. 49, Matauchung, fought for payment of \$50 each, to the other. Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for Lin Wong, the plaintiff in the first, and defendant in the second action, Ip Fuk being present in person and unrepresented.

Mr. Holmes said that in the first action the claim was for \$50 alleged to be balance of price due from Ip Fuk to Lin Wong for the purchase of a house situated on Island Lot No. 36, and in the second action Ip Fuk claimed \$50 alleged to have been paid by him on behalf of Lin Wong. There was a piece of ground at Matauchung belonging to Lin Wong and this was sold by him to Ip Fuk for \$200, subject to two small mortgages for \$30 and \$50 respectively, the mortgages being one Lo Fuk, Lin Wong permitted him to live in the house, rent free, while at the same time he paid the interest on the loan. Ip Fuk paid the purchase money by instalments of \$100, \$50, \$25 and \$25. It was arranged that Ip Fuk should hand over \$50 of the purchase money to Lin Lek Li, the son of Lin Wong, who was to pay it to Lo Fuk in discharge of the debt. This arrangement was carried out and Lin Wong was now suing for payment of that amount.

Lin Wong was called and stated that the \$50 paid to Lo Fuk was part of the \$100 instalment. He was only actually paid \$150 by Ip Fuk.

Liu Sek Li, the son of the above, stated that the \$50 was handed to him on the 2nd November last, and in the presence of Ip Fuk, who handed it over, he paid it to Lo Fuk. There were no title deeds, but memoranda of the mortgages were given to Lo Fuk, and when the \$50 was paid Ip Fuk took possession of them.

His Honour re-called Lin Wong and asked him when Ip Wong paid him the \$100 instalment, and was to be the 23rd December.

His Honour: And your son paid Lo Fuk \$50 nearly two months previously, out of money received from Ip Fuk?

Lin Wong: Yes, but that was part of the purchase money.

His Honour: Of course, it was. Ip Fuk by mutual arrangement handed your son \$50 to pay to Lo Fuk; to release the property, and then Ip paid you \$100, \$50 and \$50, so that he does not owe you anything. But what I don't understand is why, as Ip admits he purchased the property for \$200, and by agreement paid \$50 to Lin for Lo Fuk, why he now sues for that sum as money advanced on behalf of Lin Wong.

Mr. Holmes: I thought it best to do that as a set off, my Lord, because the \$50 in dispute is the same \$50 in both actions.

His Honour: Well, what sort of judgment do you want? Of course, you will not want costs—except out-of-pocket costs in the second action.

Mr. Holmes: Oh, no; I am not going to ask for costs in that action. I would ask for the return of the two memoranda of mortgage returned by Lo Fuk, as there were no title deeds to the property which was so small that no Crown lease was issued, and these memoranda form the only existing title deeds.

His Honour: Oh, yes; they can be returned to Ip Fuk. There will be judgment for the defendant in the first suit with costs, and for the plaintiff in the second suit with out-of-pocket costs only.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Tonkin*) 7th inst.
Indian (*Hobang*) 8th inst.
American (*Doric*) 9th inst.
Indian (*Kunwang*) 13th inst.
Indian (*Kuitang*) 18th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co's s.s. *Hobang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 2nd inst, p.m.

The M. M. Co's s.s. *Tonkin*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon on 5th inst, at 11 a.m., for this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on 2nd inst, at a p.m., and may be expected here on or about 14th inst.

The P. & A. S. S. Co's s.s. *Numbatia* arrived at Yokohama on 21st inst, and is therefore due to arrive at Hongkong on 11th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co's s.s. *Kuitang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 2nd inst, and may be expected here on or about 18th inst.

The S.S. *R.M.S. Empress of Japan* which left Hongkong on 6th inst, and Yokohama on 15th inst, arrived in New York on 2nd inst, thus making a transit of 26 days from Hongkong and 18 days from Yokohama.

Telegrams.

[Renter's.]

The Duty on Tea.

London, 2nd July.
Mr. A. Fell, in the House of Commons, moved that tea from British possessions be charged a duty of only 4d. per lb.

Mr. Asquith argued that the preference was not needed as tea from British possessions had practically ousted Chinese tea from the British markets, without preference, and was now capturing the Russian and other markets.

The motion was rejected by 217 to 53, and a 5d. duty adopted.

The United States Pacific Fleet.

The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes that the cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee*, now in the Mediterranean, are to reinforce the Pacific fleet.

Later.

The Peking Motor Race.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Irukut on the 1st inst.

Earthquake.

Seismographs in Europe and America record a severe earthquake lasting for several hours; it is believed to have occurred in Peru.

Further Honours.

Major Harrison, of the 1st African Rifles, has been made a Companion of the Bath, for services while in command at Nandi.

A Turing M.P.

Mr. Kier Hardie will sail, on the 12th inst., for Canada, Japan, Singapore, Ceylon, Australia and South Africa.

JAPAN'S TRADE FIELD IN CHINA.

JAPANESE CONSUL URGES HIS PEOPLE TOWARD YANGTZE DISTRICT.

U. S. Consul Thornwell Haynes, of Nankin, furnishes a report, written by the Japanese consul-general at Tientsin, who urges that Japan direct its attention to securing trade in the Yangtze districts of China. The advice given by the consul-general is worthy of emulation, and as the field is an inviting one and presents great opportunities it would be well for Americans to carefully study its conditions. The report of the Japanese consul-general follows:

The promotion of the Japan-China trade will, as a matter of course, involve no small amount of competition against foreign countries. Japan is a rival, feared by foreign nations, owing to many reasons obvious to the most superficial observers, namely, topographically, its nearest situation, the similarity of customs and manners, the identity of aesthetic tastes and conformity in the standard of living. These and other things place the Japanese in a position of advantage compared with other nations. It was customary among those engaged in Chinese trade to complain about the high rate of interest on money, but since our monetary relations are growing cosmopolitan in nature we are gradually emerging from this hampered state of affairs. Keen and pushing as the Japanese are in business, the fact is that they have not yet done much toward the creation of practically profitable firms in these districts.

The reasons will amply show that the inactivity of our trade with China is to be attributed to the lack of real efforts on our part. My stay in North China, extending over six years, has enabled me to form pretty accurate opinions on our trade with China which have been a striking progress during those years. Not only in the volume of business done, but also in matters of shipping, Japan is proving herself to be a strong rival of England. The importation of timber from the Yalu districts this year may have contributed a great deal toward the swelling of the shipping business statistics; but in general even in this point the law of progress is observed. In Manchuria, owing to our military exploits and to the able management of the South Manchurian railway, business interests will be augmented in volume, but very little has been done by the Japanese toward the development of business in the districts around the Yangtze. It appears in my opinion that the centre of our business activity ought to be found in and about these parts of China which, with their dense population and rich fertile soil, are best calculated to be a splendid market for our commodities. The mention of the name of China generally suggests to minds of the Japanese the two districts, namely, Manchuria and that around Tientsin. It is true that there will be formed a grand market for our commodities in Manchuria, but it may take many years before the people in Manchuria at large are taught and cultivated to take a liking to our articles, whereas with the districts along the Yangtze our position is exactly the opposite. At all events it can not be gainsaid that it is beneficial to the cause of Japan to make a thorough investigation of the conditions prevailing there and persuade her business men to start and form business connections there at the earliest opportunity. This being once done, if business can be worked up to such a point of activity that about one-half of the Chinese trade is secured by us, then Japan can maintain her own against the leading powers of the world, as in that case her financial position will be greatly strengthened. I do not see any reason why the Japanese should trouble themselves about visiting America or Australia to make their fortunes. Is there not a gold mine, discovered by them, quite within the reach and scope of their influence? Westward the star of business takes its way.—*Daily Courier and Trade Review.*

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

INCOMPETENT OFFICIALS DISCHARGED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.
H.E. Viceroy Shum has memorialized the Throne denouncing the Commander-in-Chief at Peking, Ho Chung Ching, and the Taoist of the Yumchow and Linchow circuit, Wong Ping Yun, for neglect of duty in suppressing the disturbances which recently occurred in Yumchow and Linchow. It is reported that an Imperial order has been issued discharging those officials.

APPEAL TO SHUM.

The nine Canton Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds association and gentry have telegraphed to H.E. Shum earnestly requesting him to come to Canton at the earliest convenience and stating that they are in urgent need of H.E.'s services in upholding the Railway interest, suppressing robbery, gambling and other evils of the province and earnestly approved of the proposals of H.E. for prohibiting gambling, and expressing their willingness towards furthering his projects.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Weyuans have been sent to make further inquiries into the mineral sources in the different districts. As the report on the different mines as already investigated is not complete, the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have again instructed these weyuans to minutely investigate the different mines in each district and to report within this month.

RIVER FATALITY.

Yesterday the steam launch *Hunan* and the steam launch *Pu Wang* both towing junks which were moored at Chow Sow Chui, awaiting the arrival of a Likin station boat to go through examination, by some means came into collision, and sank the Likin boat. The two launches at once rendered assistance and saved all the hands of the Likin boat with the exception of one who was drowned. The body was recovered afterwards, and the launches have been detained.

COAL MINE.

A certain merchant surnamed Chao has proposed to float a company for the working of the coal mine in Hung Tow Ling in Panyu district and has petitioned the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for permission to do so. This mine is said to be very rich and the area of the mine is about 3 li.

HONGKONG EXTRADITION.

Yesterday three bad characters who were captured at Hongkong were brought to Canton under the escort of officer Tung.

SAVED SHIP WITH BEARDS.

CAPT. JOHN H. RINDER TELLS HOW HE MADE A GOOD VOYAGE MANY YEARS AGO.

Capt. John H. Rinder, former master of the liner *Minnesota* and present superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has had many interesting experiences during the thirty odd years he has been following the sea. Occasionally he relates a few of the more exciting adventures to a group of his cronies.

"The cruise I made in the bark *Taty*," way back in '79, was the most remarkable that ever I had," said the captain. "We sailed from Papagayo, down the South seas, for Liverpool, loaded with copra and articles we had secured by trade. The *Taty* was a nice little bark, in fact what is known as a pretty fast thing. Well, we were not out more than two weeks before we ran into a gale which took every stitch of canvas out of the bolt-ropes and then took the sticks out of her."

"We lay there a wreck, thinking that we were done for. Most of our food was spoiled as the ship was water-logged. We managed to break open a case that floated up and found a lot of rice. We lived on this. In two days, however, I noticed that my beard had grown a foot and that ever man looked like a hairy baboon. Our beards grew at the rate of a foot a day and we were soon long enough to make ropes out of. We used to catch fish by allowing them to hang over the rail."

"Well, after three weeks I had a pile of hair that was sufficient to haul beneath the ship's bow and stop the leak. Then we pumped her out. We were still eating this rice. After that I let the crew grow their beards until they were long enough to make lines. Then we rigged the ship anew, even making hair sails. By that time the ship was in good trim. Then I stuffed about a hundred sacks with the products of the whisks and stowed it all away. About that time all our rice was gone and our beards stopped growing. I don't know what kind of stuff it was we ate but it certainly brought out our whiskers. Why, even to-day I have a heavy beard, and this happened twenty-seven years ago."

"We made Liverpool after a fast voyage and took the hair for more than enough to pay all expenses and give us a bonus."

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 4th at 12.15 p.m. The depression is moving into the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan. The barometer has risen quickly in S. Japan, and a slight rise has taken place also over Formosa and S. China.

Pressure is high over the N. Philippines and the Pacific towards the Loochoos. It is relatively low over W. China and Tongking.

Fresh to moderate E. monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. winds, fresh to moderate; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

SWATOW HARBOUR FATALITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Swatow, 2nd July.
A sad accident occurred here on the evening of the 27th ult., as telegraphed to you, resulting in the death of Doctor Worley of the American Mission and 7 Chinese.

The cause of the accident was the overturning of a Chinese ferry boat while running across the harbour to Kaichow. It appears that the boat was overloaded with the result that on an extra puff of wind coming along, she filled and sank. The *Hutching* was leaving at the time, but on observing the accident she eased up and promptly lowered one of her boats and picked up 3 Chinese, sampans also doing good service in that direction; but Dr. Worley and 7 Chinese were drowned, the doctor's body and 5 Chinese have been picked up to date.

The overcrowding of Chinese ferry boats crossing the harbour has been carried on for years and hardly a year passes but there is an accident, but the practice goes merrily on and although the boatmen use the customs jetty, no one cares the slightest that they do. The business is absolutely a monopoly of a few Chinese in Kaichow and they absolutely refuse to run their boats unless they are loaded right down to the water's edge. Why the customs don't take the business in hand and make the boatman pay a licence fee heaven alone knows.

WHOLESALE DECAPITATION.

Things in Un-Ping are quiet, as far as rebellions are concerned, but the officials are perfectly busy lopping off heads, and I believe they are nearly all Chinese converts. So I think there is some foundation after all for the rumour that a convert was leading the rebels.

THE 11 ABOARD S.S. "MINNK-SOIA."

HONGKONG LADY ROBBED OF JEWELRY.

Without information that will aid the Seattle police in an effort to solve the mystery of the jewelry robbery aboard the steamer *Minnesota* while that vessel was moored at Kobe on her voyage from the Orient to Puget sound, Mrs. William Bradley Walker, loser by the theft, reached Seattle yesterday, reports the local intelligence of 8th ult. All explanations furnished the officers at work on the case add to the difficulties that had marked the affair, as reported in cablegrams from Japan. Mrs. Walker, in a statement signed and furnished the department of police in Kobe, has fixed the value of the jewels taken at approximately \$1,800 American money. In addition to this loss a small sum in gold coin is missing.

The manner in which the booty was obtained is explained by the information furnished by Mrs. Walker. The theft's success in evading capture by officials of the steamer, who were promptly put at work on the case, however, makes a puzzling problem.

According to Mrs. Walker's story, she had placed her small handbag, carrying jewels and money, on a hook near a window in her stateroom. The window opened on the promenade deck. Passengers were seen to pass the spot at the time, but under such conditions that it appears, highly improbable that one of these could have taken the valuables. Mrs. Walker is acc'impanied on her voyage to America by a Burmese nurse maid. This servant was absent on shore upon the afternoon of the robbery; and it is stated that for no time as long as a minute did Mrs. Walker leave a position where she could have seen the handbag.

The property taken includes a number of pieces of extensive jewelry, additionally valuable to the owner by reason of association as wedding and other gifts. Among the more valuable settings was a diamond sunburst, a cluster of diamonds, pearls and rubies formed into a brooch. The solitaire diamond rings and several articles of smaller importance make up the list reported taken.

Despite energetic efforts on the part of the Kobe police, to whom the case was reported by the *Minnesota*'s officers, and the work directed by Capt. Austin of the steamer, no clue sufficiently tangible to warrant making an arrest was found. A Chinese serving maid accompanying an American woman, travelling through the Orient to Yokohama was suspected, and toward her a search for the property was directed, but without result.

Save for expressions of surprise over the apparently unsafe manner in which property so valuable was carried by Mrs. Walker passengers aboard the *Minnesota* who arrived in Seattle were unwilling to venture a conjecture as to what method was employed to make away with the booty. As is usually the case when the steamer is moored, a number of visitors were on board on the afternoon of the robbery. The deck boys were on or near the stateroom from time to time, and others having business in that portion of the ship passed. These circumstances, however, did not appear sufficiently strong to warrant an arrest by the Kobe police. This was the opinion too, expressed by Detective Frank Kennedy, of Chief Wappenstein's force, who spent several hours inquiring into the case of the trip of the *Minnesota* from Port Townsend to Seattle.

Practically alone on her long voyage from Hongkong to Portland, the predicament of Mrs. Walker through her loss on her the sympathy of her companion passengers. Denied the misfortune, Mrs. Walker considered one of the merriest passengers of the large list. She is preceding her husband, who is the assistant manager of Standard Oil interests in China, with headquarters at Hongkong, to America for a visit with relatives to extend over the present year. She is accompanied by her two small sons.

Maj. T. C. Goodman, chief paymaster of the United States army, with headquarters at Portland, is the father of Mrs. Walker. He was for a considerable time in charge of the war for the military affairs through the North-west. Major Goodman boarded the steamer at Port Townsend to greet his daughter. On the voyage to this port he aided in attempting to assemble all facts that might have a bearing on the case. Maj. Goodman was compelled to admit, after reviewing the disclosures made, that there appeared little prospect of solving the mystery or finding the property valuable.

THE YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at Shanghai on 28th ult. There were present—Messrs. J. M. Young (chairman), H. J. Such, J. Prentice, E. B. Skelton, C. W. Whitham (directors), J. H. Tensdale (legal adviser), W. S. Jackson (secretary), B. A. Clarke, Chok Lai-fong, F. A. Cumming, R. Macgregor, T. A. Clark, G. H. Purcell, J. A. Billard, D. M. Gubbay, J. W. Pinson, G. M. Wheelock, T. Bassett, E. D. Sanders, C. D. Coutts, A. McLeod, H. S. Robertson, C. E. Anton, A. S. Bremner, and A. S. P. White. Cooper (shareholders), representing 92 shareholders, and 4,322 shares.

The Chairman said that the appointed hour having arrived, and a quorum being present, namely, 92 shareholders, representing 4,322 shares in person or by proxy, he would ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The notice having been read the Chairman asked the Secretary to read the resolutions, which were as follows:—

(a) That under the powers conferred by the Memorandum and Articles of Association the capital of the Association be increased by the issue of 4,000 new shares of Dollars 100 each, in addition to the 3,000 shares already existing.

(b) Such new shares shall, in proportion to the amount then paid up thereon, rank for dividend as and from the 1st day of January 1907 and be in all respects paripassu with the existing ordinary shares in the Association.

(c) Such new shares shall be offered to the shareholders on the Register on the 30th day of November 1907 at a premium of \$40.00 per share upon the footing that the sum of \$50.00 shall be deemed paid on each share taken up, plus the premium (making together the sum of \$100.00 per share) in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares held by shareholders and such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of new shares to which the shareholder will be entitled and stating that such offer will be deemed to be declined unless an acceptance thereof in writing is delivered to the Bankers of the Association, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Shanghai, or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Shanghai, or the Secretary of the Association at the Company's Head Office, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on or before November 30, 1907, together with the said sum of \$50.00 per share for each new share so accepted.

(d) Upon the acceptance and payment within the time mentioned the shares so accepted and paid for shall be allotted accordingly.

(e) On and after the 1st day of December 1907 any shares not then accepted (and paid for) shall be disposed of by the directors, either to shareholders or to others, in such manner as they may deem advisable at a price not being less than the nominal value thereof, and any premium obtained thereon shall be dealt with by the Board in their discretion.

(f) No fractional shares shall be issued.

The Chairman then said:—You have heard the resolutions just read and which I beg to propose and which are seconded by Mr. Such. Before putting same to the meeting I crave leave to say a few words. At the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Association held on April 26 last, I explained that it was the intention of your directors to ask you to increase the capital in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the New State Laws of the Californian Government which require a deposit with the same of G. \$100,000—in U.S. Bonds and or stocks—before permission can be obtained for the Association to continue to do business in that State, or by making the deposit in the State of New York permission can be obtained to do business in any of the States of America. The matter has continued to have the careful consideration of the Board and under the guidance of our legal advisers notice was given to shareholders on the 9th instant of the meeting we are now holding for the purpose as therein set forth, and as read by the secretary, and of the ordinary resolutions I have proposed and which your directors hope you will pass. The new State Laws of the Californian Government will come into force on January 1, 1908, and that it was necessary to make the date of payment for the new shares November 30 to give us time to get the money invested in the United States, and the investments deposited before January 1. Besides having to provide this specific amount of G. \$100,000, the large increase that has taken place in our business, and which we trust will continue, makes it most desirable to strengthen the financial position of the Association generally. These resolutions are ordinary resolutions and do not require to be confirmed at a second Extraordinary Meeting. Some shareholders appear to have been in doubt as to the meaning of Clause (c), and it may be as well to explain here that the new shares will be issued to shareholders (one new share for every two old shares) at a cost of \$100 (local currency) per share, and of this \$100 per share, \$50 will be placed to Capital Account and the premium of \$40 per share will be placed to the credit of the Reserve Funds. At it will be necessary, in the event of the resolutions being carried at this meeting, to issue new share certificates in exchange for existing certificates, shareholders will be requested to forward the certificates they now hold to the secretary to be exchanged for new certificates with the increased amount of capital embodied therein, so that the old and new share certificates may bear the same capital.

Before putting the resolutions to the vote, I shall be glad to answer any questions shareholders may wish to ask or to bear any remarks shareholders may wish to make in connection with the proposed increase of capital.

There being no remarks the Chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were carried unanimously.

The Chairman thanked the shareholders for their attendance and the meeting terminated.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARTINI AND ROSSI, of Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 42, Turin, Italy, Merchants, have, on the 4th day of May, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—



in the name of MARTINI AND ROSSI, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the 27th July, 1882, in respect of the following Goods:—

VERMOUTH (WINE), IN CLASS 43.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1907.

HERBERT HADDAN & Co.,
31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand,
London, W.C.,
Agents for the Applicants.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 50 cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 15th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 10th, 11th and 12th July, 1907.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 2nd of July, at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th of July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
Do. demand 2/2 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2/2 1/16

France-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
America-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
Germany-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
India T.T. 2/2 5/16
Do. demand 16 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
Singapore T.T. 7 1/2 prem.
Japan-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16
Java-Bank T.T. 2/2 5/16

Buying.
4 months' sight L/C. 2/2 5/16
6 months' sight L/C. 2/2 5/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 54 1/2
4 months' sight do. 55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
4 months' sight do. 2 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2 1/2
Bar Silver 31 1/2
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Bank of France 31 1/2
Sovereign 20 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.
To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New 750/800
Do. Old 800/850
Do. Older 850/900
Do. Oldest 900/950

Patna New 750/800
Do. Old 800/850
Do. Older 850/900
Do. Oldest 900/950

Patna (Paper) 750/800
Do. (Paper) 800/850
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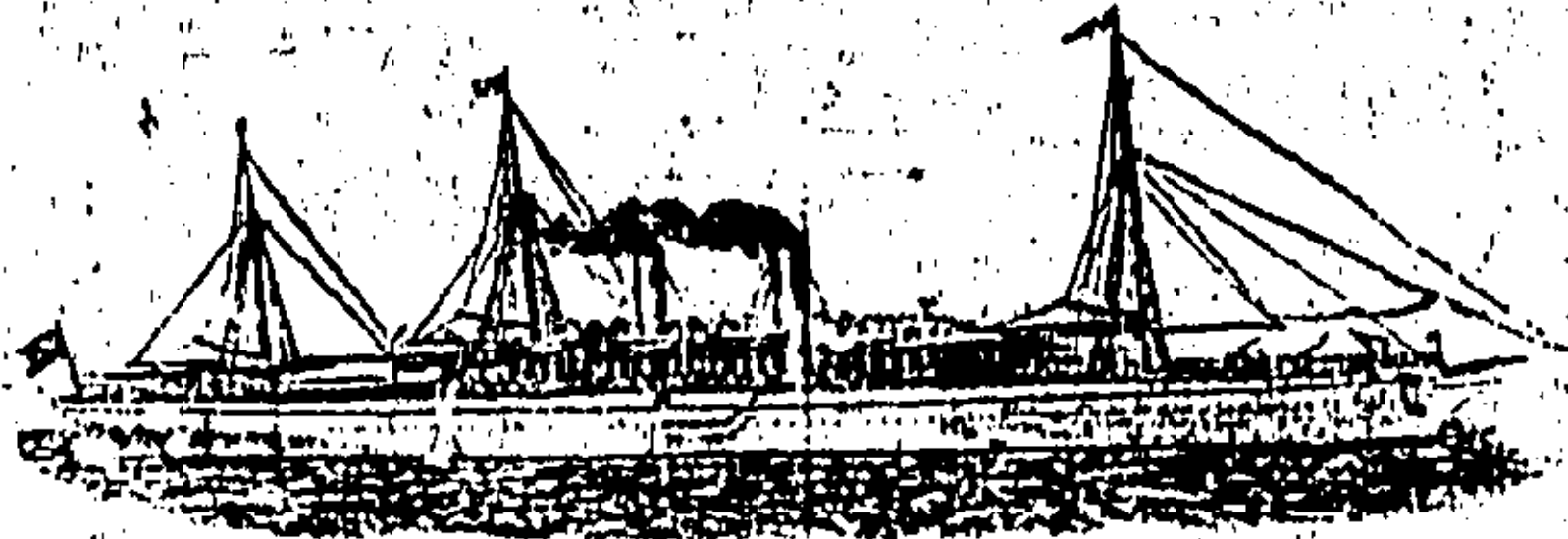
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Patna (Paper) 750/

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).

PROPOSED SAILINGS.			
N.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"ATHENIAN".....	3,882	WEDNESDAY, July 17th	Aug. 10th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1st	Sept. 7th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR".....	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st	Oct. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 20th	Oct. 14th

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £60. 1/4 New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. " £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE	FAUSANG	FRIDAY, 5th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOUNGSANG	FRIDAY, 5th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 9th July, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, 11th July, 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single.	Return.
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 85	\$100
Penang	85	100
Calcutta	105	120

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cheloo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	5th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO, TSINGTAO & NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	5th " Noon
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPH"	6th " daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	8th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	9th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	10th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CHINGTU"	11th " "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	13th " "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

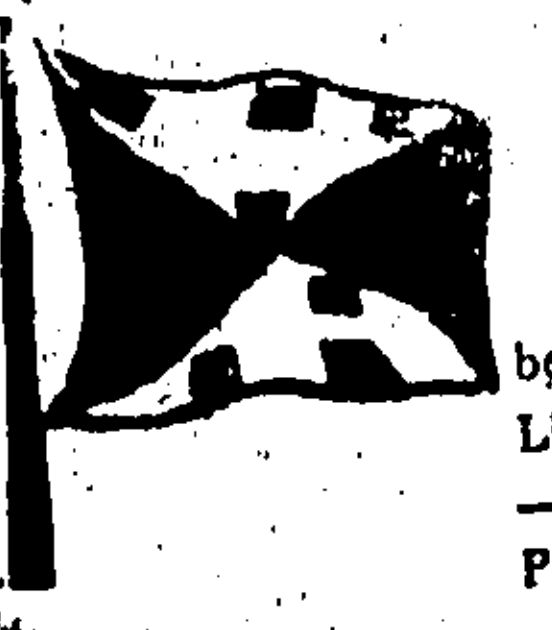
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

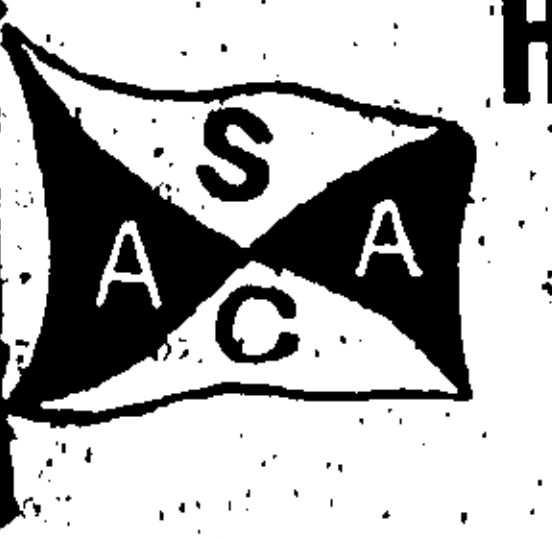
Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
KUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight and further information, apply to

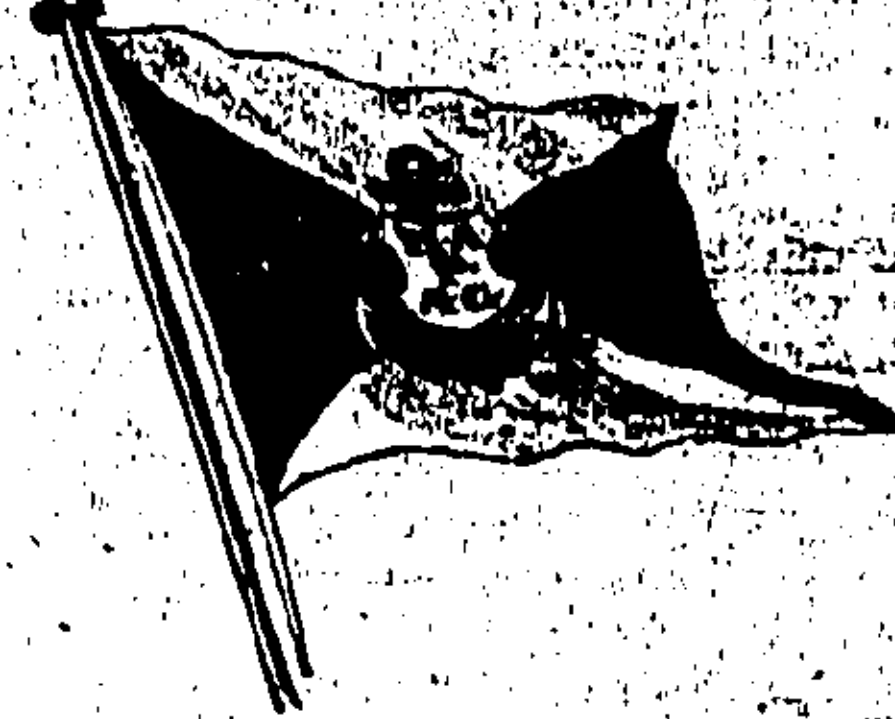
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



150 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA—HABSBURG—HOHENSTAUFEN.
HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
HABSBURG 2nd Aug.	SILESIA 12th July.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1907.	SCANDIA 7th Aug.
	HABSBURG 4th Sept.
	RHENANIA 4th Oct.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TONKIN"

Captain Mouton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 8th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other

Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KATHERINE PARK" 4,900 July 18, noon

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.

* Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast ports of South

America in connection with Steamers of the

Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and

Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager,

York Building.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and

Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to

Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above,

on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted

for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-

ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-

sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with

the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passengers the steamers of the Company have

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every

evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have excellent

Accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

the New Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

Entertainment.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,

Hongkong.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The publication of the text of the Franco-Japanese Agreement has naturally created a stir in the Chinese world, but the effect produced, if the pronouncements of the Chinese press are any indication of it, is quite the reverse of that on Foreigners as expressed by the tone of the British press. Our newspaper can see nothing in the Agreement to congratulate China with and can not say with any show ofunction that the integrity of our country is more strongly assured by the consummation of the entente or that the peace of the Far East is rendered more secure.

Nearly all the papers realize the importance of the Agreement in its effect on China, though that such an Agreement could be effected at all came somewhat as a surprise to them. The traditional and innate contempt of the white race for the yellow race would seem to be an unsurmountable obstacle to bring about any understanding, and yet the world is treated to the spectacle of firstly an Anglo-Japanese Alliance and now Franco-Japanese Agreement, an agreement which further receives the moral support of Great Britain and Russia. By the conclusion of the Agreement two nations, if we exclude the contracting parties, are directly or indirectly affected by it, namely, Germany and China. The former is made to feel her isolated condition, while the interests of the latter are placed in greater jeopardy than before.

What strikes the Chinese press as somewhat meaningless is the eternal reiteration on the part of certain Powers of their intention to respect the independence and integrity of China. As one of the papers declared, such a statement can only tickle the ears of our effete and blind Government, but has not a sufficient ring of sincerity in it to deceive the people. By the terms of the Agreement, the influence of France and Japan, in the Chinese Empire is greatly strengthened. Whatever has been leased from the Chinese Government is now invested with almost the rights of occupation, and whatever has not been leased but borders on leased territory is in danger of being included within the same.

After the China-Japanese War the Japanese sphere of influence was confined to the province of Fukien, and now we are informed that on account of Japan's interests in the Liaotung Peninsula both Chihli and Shanlung have been included. The sphere of influence of France is also greatly extended by the terms of this Agreement. At first it was only her vague ambition that the provinces of Yunnan, Kwangtung and Kwangsi should be her share. In the despoiling of China, but in the past few years we have seen the gradual growth of her ambition, till now the provinces are to become in reality the reward of her many years of scheming. It is to be noted that the tactics of France and Japan in their undermining of China's integrity and independence has been almost identical. The former first detached Annam from China's suzerainty, then seized the region herself, and gradually encroached on the borders of Yunnan and the two Kwangs till now she is stretching her arms even into the interior of those provinces; while Japan, Korea was her first object from which she directed her attention to Manchuria, and now Chihli and Shanlung are to be enclosed within her grasp.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement was claimed to be concluded to preserve the peace of the Far East; but the devastated condition of Manchuria bears eloquent witness to the validity or otherwise of the claim. Let us hope and pray that the Franco-Japanese Agreement, which starts out with language of a similar strain of unctious may not end as disastrously to our Empire.—Nanfengpao.

THE SIBERIAN ROUTE.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT FOR FOREIGNERS' CONVENIENCE.

The Russian Journal *Dailykaya Otkrytiya* (according to a translation in the *Japan Advertiser*) reports that the following telegram has been sent to St. Petersburg by the Superintendent of the Siberian, Moscow-Koursk, etc., railways:

"The passengers of the expresses which are in direct communication with the ports of Japan, Shanghai, and the stations of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the West as far as the stations which lie beyond Irkutsk, on change at Irkutsk do not receive from our staffs the berth belonging to them in the Siberian train, and are themselves obliged to search for their places, or if they have families with them, to take places in different compartments. With a view to the elimination of these inconveniences, especially in the case of changing for foreigners who do not understand Russian; and for the guarantee to the passengers of the places belonging to them the following arrangement is made: The train superintendent will telegraph from Kharbin to the Station-master at Irkutsk the number of berths engaged, upper, lower, for ladies, for non-smokers, according to classes. One copy is sent to the office of the International Sleeping Car Company, and another remains with the train superintendent. A similar telegram is further transmitted from Manchuria station concerning the passengers who are travelling on the Kharbin-Manchuria section. On arrival of the train at Irkutsk, the train superintendent transfer the passengers to suitable berths in the connecting train." In all probability this arrangement will be adopted also for passengers bound for the East.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than 75 CENTS (10 CENTS) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

Hongkong, 26th September 1907.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	90,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	£1.15/- and bonus of £1.0/- ex. 2/3d = \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$40 ex. 2/3d = \$24.33 new issue London 7/10 ex new issue London 7/10 ex issue first call
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71.2 3/4	\$2 (London 3/6) for 40-73	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$733,038	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000	Tls. 185,529	Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex. 2/10 11.16 per tael	6 1/2 %	Tls. 72 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,490,071	Final of 1905 making \$42 for 1905 and Interim of 1/3 to 1906	5 1/2 %	\$760 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$8,000,000	\$1,336,787	Final of 1905 making \$12.12 1/2	7 %	\$175 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$3,000,000	\$1,629,800	\$1 and bonus \$1 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,755,483	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$325 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30. 1906	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$20,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/11 9/16 = \$4.60 1905	Final of Tls. 31 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Prof.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Ord.) for 1906 1/- (Coupon No. 7 for 1906)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 46 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$10,000	\$1,372	Final of 1905 making \$1.00 for 1905 and Interim of 1/3 to 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$10,000	\$1,372	Final of 1905 making \$1.00 for 1905 and Interim of 1/3 to 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,372	Final of 1905 making \$1.00 for 1905 and Interim of 1/3 to 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,372	Final of 1905 making \$1.00 for 1905 and Interim of 1/3 to 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	Interim of 1/3 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 16 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	Interim of 1/3 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 16 sellers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	\$1,372	Interim of 1/3 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 16 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$50	\$400,000	\$3,047	Final of 1905 making \$5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$80
Longlong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$50	\$100,000	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 1/2 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$570,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 76 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	6,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$600,000	Tls. 23,117	Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 1/2 %	Tls. 210 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	1,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$150,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$8,188	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$28 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	19,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$105 1/2
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$225,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 % making \$7 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$80
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	\$780,000	Tls. 61,678	Final div. of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus Tls. 1 1/2 (old sh.) & div. of 75 cts. & bonus of 10 cts. (new sh.) for 1906	7 1/2 %	Tls. 132 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	16 %	Tls. 63 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$11 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 %	Tls. 50
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$700,000	Tls. 31,479	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	\$500,000	Tls. 50,613	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 330
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	\$400,000	\$506	\$7 for 1906	8 %	\$7 1/2 buyers
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$286	\$3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$653	\$5 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1906	10 %	\$10 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 18.2.05	9 %	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$115,000	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	12 1/2 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000	\$10,804	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2.00 for 1906	11 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Hoitz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$13,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.12.7	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$12,913	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$4,361	Final of \$18 making \$22 for year ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %	\$24 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	Tls. 29 1/2 buyers
Maatschappij tot Nijverheid en Landbouwen- plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$2,500,000	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	10 %	Tls. 29 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,655	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$2,655	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000	\$2,655	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,200,000	Tls. 100,000	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$450,000	Tls. 3,374	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 108 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$600,000	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 325
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	\$20	\$20	\$163,500	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1906	...	Tls. 295
South China Moring Post, Limited	7,100	\$20	\$20	\$142,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1906	...	Tls. 295
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	\$214	None	4 1/2 %	\$7 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$200,000	Tls. 15,295	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$349	First year	...	\$12 1/2 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$762	70 cents on 1905 ord. shares and \$0.90 on 100 Founders for year ending 31.12.06	6 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$5,482	Final of 10 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$11 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182	Final of 33 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8

*These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES.

MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.
(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHINA."

Captain E. Street, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. *Malabar*, 9,600 tons, from Colombo,
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement),
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.
China, due in London on 18th August, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN, AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SYDNEY."

Captain Barillon, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 9th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS*.....3rd July.
S.S. *TONKIN*.....6th August.
S.S. *SALAZIE*.....20th August.
S.S. *POLYNESIE*.....3rd Sept.
S.S. *TOURANE*.....17th Sept.
S.S. *AUSTRALIEN*.....1st Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

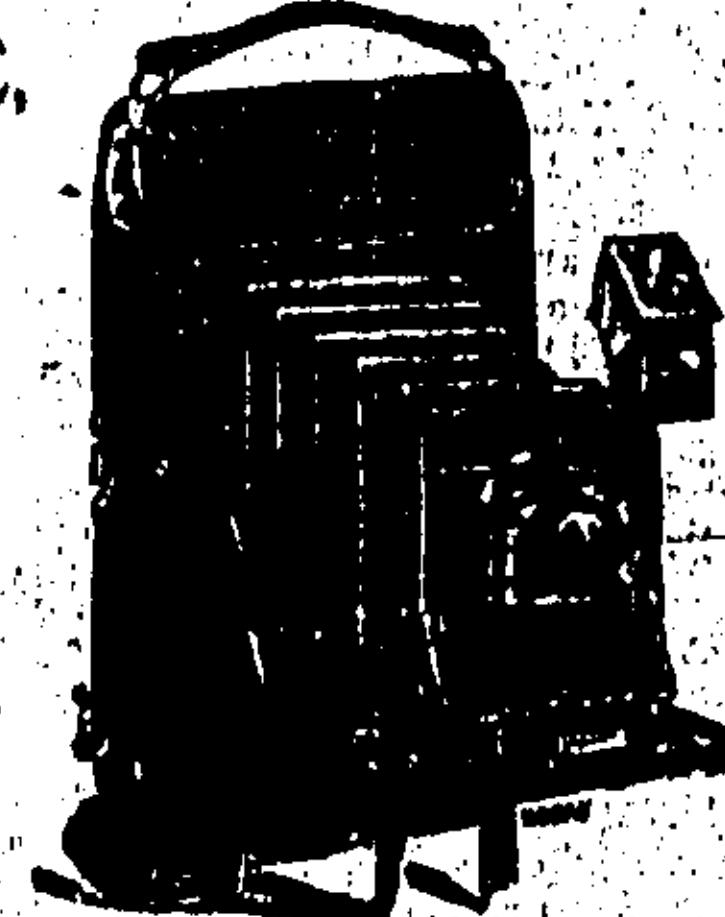
FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

The Whisky
of Great Age

DEWAR'S

IMPERIAL

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
of Whisky
John Dewar & Sons Ltd.

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

(408)